

Shelbyville Weekly

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 17: NO. 40.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 872.

Business Cards.

SLAUGHTERING.
CHARLES E. BLUMER, informs the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity that he is prepared to SLAUGHTER HOGS, CATTLE, and all other animals in a clean and reasonable manner. Work done either at his slaughter-house, or at the houses of farmers.
He will have on hand, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at his stand in the Market House, Fresh and Corned Beef, Muttons, &c. He hopes to merit a fair share of public patronage.
Slaughtering of superior quality, kept on hand, so as to be ready for delivery.
Selling at less than a week's notice.
Shelbyville, Sept. 24, 1856. bms51

F. H. WESTON, WATCHMAKER.
Having taken the room on the south-west corner of the public square, occupied by W. B. Ewing, and Silver Smith, will devote his attention to REPAIRING WATCHES AND CLOCKS of every description. All work done by him will be warranted, and at the lowest rates.
The Gold and Silversmithing will be conducted by W. B. EWING.
All kinds of Jewels will be repaired neatly and promptly. Silverware made to order.
Shelbyville, Sept. 23, 1856. 100688

JOHN C. PETRY, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Shelbyville, Ky. 724

JOHN S. CHURCHILL, Manufacturer of TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, and dealer in STOVES of every variety, would respectfully inform the citizens of Shelbyville and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Shelbyville for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches.

By steady habits of attention to business, he hopes to merit and share a liberal portion of public patronage.
Prompt attention to Job Work and Guttering.
Shop on Main street, nearly opposite the News Office, and two doors east of the public square.
March 5, 1856. 100689

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO., PLUM, MANUFACTURERS, SPOON, PLY, KY., keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of 80D and STUBBLE PLOWS. They warrant them to perform well, or return the purchase money.
All orders for Plows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to.
T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. 10719
October 26, 1855

A. WAYNE, PREMIER CARRIAGE & BUGGY MANUFACTURER, SHELBYVILLE, KY.
STILL continues the business, at the old stand of J. S. & A. Wayne, where he will manufacture Carriages and Buggies, of any and every style, in the latest and most approved fashions, on short notice and reasonable terms. He is prepared to repair and alter in the best manner, on short notice.
Shop East End of Shelbyville. Give me a call. Shelbyville, April 23, 1856. 100690

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, SHELBYVILLE, KY.
JAMES FALCONER, from Madison, Indiana, has opened a Marble Shop in Shelbyville, and will keep on hand a full variety of
MONUMENTS, &c.
of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured from the purest Italian and Vermont marbles. Also both plain and ornamental, of every size and style. The marble is shipped directly from the quarries, and he will sell for cash, as cheap as any other manufacturer in the West.
All orders will be promptly attended to, and neatly executed.
April 9, 1856. 100691

Professional Cards.
A. E. GRIFFIN, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST respectfully informs the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity that he has just received a new assortment of ARTIFICIAL GUM TEETH, which in all essential points, viz: naturalness of appearance, and use and comfort to the wearer, are superior to any before manufactured. He is prepared to insert them in gold or silver plate, in any number from one to full sets.
All who need such services are invited to call, and if work does not give satisfaction, no charge will be made.
DR. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, SURGEON-DENTIST, having permanently located in Shelbyville, begs leave to announce that he will devote his professional services to the profession in all its various branches. By diligent and faithful attention to his patients, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Office on Washington Street, at his residence, formerly occupied by H. H. Martin, Esq.
August 20, 1856. 100692

DR. GEO. A. THROOP, RESPECTFULLY informs his Professional Associates, and the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity, that he has just received a new assortment of ARTIFICIAL GUM TEETH, which in all essential points, viz: naturalness of appearance, and use and comfort to the wearer, are superior to any before manufactured. He is prepared to insert them in gold or silver plate, in any number from one to full sets.
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The Shelby News.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OR, 10 CENTS PER COPY, WITH DELIVERY BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.
At all times, and at all places, the circulation of the News is increasing. It is a medium of communication with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, 50 cts. For each additional insertion, 25 cts. For 12 lines or less three months, 1.50 For 12 lines or less six months, 3.00 For 12 lines or less twelve months, 6.00 For a column 12 months, or a column 6.00 For a column 12 months, or a column 6.00 For a column 12 months, or a column 6.00

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to any public entertainment, where charges are made for admittance; all notices of private associations; every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, or calculations, or intended to promote the personal interests of individuals; or that do not possess general interest; will only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 50 cts. per line.

Advertisements not considered by the editor, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advertisers will be continued to regular business, and other advertisements, not relating to their business as agreed for, to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 50 cts. per line.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

Having recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are now prepared to execute all orders for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

The New Orleans Creole says nine tenths of the Whigs of the State are for Fillmore. It says of the prospects:

It has been for some time the prevailing opinion of intelligent men, who had an opportunity of judging well the tendency of public sentiment, that Louisiana would cast her vote for Millard Fillmore. The press of the country parishes give indications of a successful campaign. From other sources, our hopes are encouraged, and our hearts are cheered by the prospect.

We have studiously endeavored to present reliable facts in regard to public opinion, so as to mislead no one by our statements. Louisiana is safe for Fillmore.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CAN THE CONSERVATIVES VOTE FOR MR. BUCHANAN.—There are certain politicians whose aim through life has been to be all things to all men, and at the head of these we place Mr. Buchanan. So consistent has been his inconsistency, so thoroughly antipodal have been the political principles by which he has been alternately governed, that his Northern admirers are enabled to furnish abundance of evidence of his loyalty to that particular section of the Union, while, at the same time, he is equally ready to change his position, and to become a champion of the South.

When their extreme measures are resisted, they turn National men, in the South, as "secessionists," or worse than secessionists, as the Abolitionists taunt national men in the North as "dough-faces" or worse than dough faces.

They have apparently struggled to bring about the formation of geographical parties, such as the Father of his Country so emphatically warned us against, based upon questions immediately tending to split the Union asunder; and they have seemingly done this for the petty purpose of securing a temporary triumph.

The Union, in form at least, we think, would survive the success of such a party. The triumph of such a party would probably keep the furnace of sectional passion red hot, and ultimately, it may be at no distant day, its rash errors would engender a storm of sectional conflict, beneath which the government would sink into ruins. We think they, too, will fail.

But we believe the time has come when the common safety requires that the raging sectional heats of those parties should be cooled. The time has come when national, conservative men, respecting the Constitution, true to their principles, and indignantly frowning upon the first steps of disunion, should stand shoulder to shoulder, and unite in placing at the head of the government a Chief Magistrate in whose capacity, honesty and patriotism all could confide. The National American party have now presented such a man—one who has been tried and found faithful to every trust—who, being suddenly called upon to take the helm of government, at a time when the Heavens were lurid with the angry tempest of 1849-50, so successfully rode out that storm, so faithfully and gallantly secured the safety of the great republic, and who, in an admiring people the most heartfelt plaudits, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant!"

We point you to another fearful career on the body politic—the humiliating struggle now going on between the Democratic and Republican parties for the foreign vote, and to the tremulous apprehensions expressed for the fate of the one or the other of those parties, as the uncertain movements of the Germans or Irish oscillate between them. We warn you that the fate of this great republic may soon be equally dependent upon the unstable movements of those mighty masses, fresh from the monarchies of Europe. Large portions of our Union are already overflowing with a foreign population—a population such as has shown itself utterly incapable of sustaining popular governments in the Old World. So immense is now the influx that we can scarcely be regarded as the same, or the descendants of the same people we were twenty years ago. Where, and in what is this to end? MILLARD FILLMORE alone, of the candidates for the Presidency, has refused to court this gigantic and growing element of power. While he has no hostility to foreigners, he frankly warns his countrymen that it is safer for American born citizens to rule the destinies of America. Having witnessed this deplorable condition in their own fatherlands, he would share with them all the privileges and blessings of ours, save the single privilege of seizing the reins of government, and overturning the car of State, in which we are all passengers. We beseech you to see the dangers we have briefly glanced at, and to shut them, before it is too late forever!

We urge you to unite with us in support of the patriot statesman who has always fearlessly outspoken his sentiments—who has ever made the constitution his guiding star—who has risen from an apprentice boy to the Presidency—who, when President, frowned upon disorganizers and radicals, North and South, and with the aid of conservative Whigs and Democrats, bravely restored peace to a distracted country—who has just said, "If there be those either North or South, who desire an administration for the North against the South, or for the South against the North, they are out of the men who should give their suffrages to me."

From the moment Mr. Fillmore was first placed in nomination, every effort has been resorted to to induce the country to believe, first, that he would not accept the nomination; secondly, that he had no strength at the North, and could not carry a single Northern State, even his own; thirdly, that he had no strength at the South, and could not carry a single Southern State; fourthly, that he was so Southern in his feelings and views, that he would not support him, and would not; and, fifthly, that he was an Abolitionist, and could not and ought not to be supported by the South.

In regard to the charges against Mr. Fillmore which related to his views and opinions of public policy, his friends have deemed it best to permit them to be refuted, as they have been most amply and triumphantly, by the record of his model administration; by his own bold, frank, and manly speeches, which the people have everywhere read with admiration and delight, and by his own pure, unsullied reputation and spotless character. Of these the people themselves had the means of forming an accurate judgment, and to that judgment, both he and his friends have been at all times, and are now, ready to bow with respectful submission—they ask no appeal to any other tribunal.

But the arts and falsehoods which have been resorted to by the two sectional parties of the country to weaken Mr. Fillmore, by inducing the belief that he was without strength elsewhere than in the place where the falsehood was told, the people have not been so well able to understand. They have heard these assertions generally with surprise and incredulity, though the frequency with which they were repeated, the variety of forms in which they have been made to appear, and, above all, the perfect concurrence of Republicans and Democrats in these misrepresentations, and the readiness with which the one sustained the other's fabrication, have made some impressions upon the public mind, or at least upon the minds of such as consult their fears rather than rely upon the goodness of their cause.

Upon the eve of our adjournment, these and similar assertions are again renewed, with a view no doubt of sowing the seeds of alienation and distrust between our friends in different sections of the Union, and these wicked and false statements are responsible for their appalling issues. It is supposed that sixty-five thousand votes will be polled in Philadelphia, and four hundred and twenty-five thousand in the State. The excess above the legal vote is set down as Buchanan's majority. His most sanguine friends admit that he cannot be elected without fraud, and justify the use of it on the lying charge that he is to be cheated in the Northern tier of counties bordering on New York. The latter assertion is made to quiet the consciences of the evil-doers. We must be watchful.

No pity for the Poor.—Last week we called attention to the fact that large sums of money were being raised in Pennsylvania, to be used for the purpose of purchasing the election of Mr. Buchanan. Nowhere in the State is such grinding oppression introduced to extort money from persons in the Government employ as in Philadelphia. Only think of laborers in the receipt of \$1 25 per day, with large families to support, being compelled to surrender one day's pay in each half month, until after the election, to swell the fund for committee feasting and electioneering. We understand that last Saturday was the half-monthly pay day in the Navy Yard, and as each laborer received his wages he was informed that he must contribute the pay of one day to the "good cause." Many a workman heaved a sigh at this deprivation of his hard earned wages, because his wife or little ones would be thereby deprived of a pair of shoes, or some other necessary article to enable them to appear in church on Sunday. Still, as the request to contribute came to them in the shape of a mandate, they were forced to comply, and take the risk of losing their employment. Hard, indeed, is the fate of the infirm and poor; but much more severe is it, when they are deprived of the fruits of their industry, by scheming politicians, who assume to be their masters. How many workmen there are in the Navy Yard at the present, we are unable to say, but taking the number to be three hundred with various wages, averaging probably \$1 50 per day, the amount that will be raised by giving the proceeds of two days' labor in a month, until the Presidential election, will be \$3,150 00—a very heavy sum for laborers to give. We are informed, that this is the first time in the history of politics, that the laborers in the Navy Yard have been compelled to rob their families to supply the wants of politicians. To what great straits must the false Democracy be driven, when the leaders enter the habitations of the poor, and snatch the crust of bread from the hands of half-famished children. We have read of horrible extortions by Turkish Pashas, but they generally force money only from the rich and well-to-do. The poor they leave to their sufferings and wretchedness. Mr. Buchanan has discovered a new process of torture, and his friends apply it to the laborer. Cannot a public meeting of laborers be called to remedy the evil?

Desperate means to carry Pennsylvania.—From the Philadelphia Daily Times, a neutral paper, with Black Republican affiliations, we take the subjoined paragraphs. Comment is unnecessary:

INTENDED FRAUDS.—Letters received from various portions of the State, leave no doubt on our mind that the most stupendous frauds are being arranged to secure the election of Mr. Buchanan. Finding that the Northern and Western tiers of counties will cast their votes almost unanimously against them, the sham Democracy are devising schemes for wholesale ballot-box stuffing, as a set-off to the overwhelming change in public opinion. The Congressional District of which Northampton forms a part, is one of the localities in which the greatest fraud will be perpetrated.

An invasion, similar to that which took place in Kansas, is being planned against every one of our Southern counties. The invasion, however, is to be peaceful. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are to supply the forces. Already have thousands of fictitious voters been domiciled, on paper, in their respective election districts; and to prevent difficulties at the polls, the Assessors' lists are said to groan under the load of spurious voters with which they are burdened. By similar means, Berks county is to overwhelm Lancaster, and York is to do the same with Dauphin and Lebanon. Wherever money can be made effective, there it is to be applied for the purpose of fraud. A neat calculation was recently made by one of Mr. Buchanan's friends, that at least fifty thousand fraudulent votes would be required in Pennsylvania to make it certain for him. Seven thousand of these were apportioned to Philadelphia, and twenty thousand dollars awarded to secure them.

The new policemen are largely relied on to arrange the plan of operation, many of them having served an apprenticeship of a dozen years at the business, and were appointed exclusively for their skillfulness. It is supposed that sixty-five thousand votes will be polled in Philadelphia, and four hundred and twenty-five thousand in the State. The excess above the legal vote is set down as Buchanan's majority. His most sanguine friends admit that he cannot be elected without fraud, and justify the use of it on the lying charge that he is to be cheated in the Northern tier of counties bordering on New York. The latter assertion is made to quiet the consciences of the evil-doers. We must be watchful.

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An invasion, similar to that which took place in Kansas, is being planned against every one of our Southern counties. The invasion, however, is to be peaceful. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are to supply the forces. Already have thousands of fictitious voters been domiciled, on paper, in their respective election districts; and to prevent difficulties at the polls, the Assessors' lists are said to groan under the load of spurious voters with which they are burdened. By similar means, Berks county is to overwhelm Lancaster, and York is to do the same with Dauphin and Lebanon. Wherever money can be made effective, there it is to be applied for the purpose of fraud. A neat calculation was recently made by one of Mr. Buchanan's friends, that at least fifty thousand fraudulent votes would be required in Pennsylvania to make it certain for him. Seven thousand of these were apportioned to Philadelphia, and twenty thousand dollars awarded to secure them.

The new policemen are largely relied on to arrange the plan of operation, many of them having served an apprenticeship of a dozen years at the business, and were appointed exclusively for their skillfulness. It is supposed that sixty-five thousand votes will be polled in Philadelphia, and four hundred and twenty-five thousand in the State. The excess above the legal vote is set down as Buchanan's majority. His most sanguine friends admit that he cannot be elected without fraud, and justify the use of it on the lying charge that he is to be cheated in the Northern tier of counties bordering on New York. The latter assertion is made to quiet the consciences of the evil-doers. We must be watchful.

No pity for the Poor.—Last week we called attention to the fact that large sums of money were being raised in Pennsylvania, to be used for the purpose of purchasing the election of Mr. Buchanan. Nowhere in the State is such grinding oppression introduced to extort money from persons in the Government employ as in Philadelphia. Only think of laborers in the receipt of \$1 25 per day, with large families to support, being compelled to surrender one day's pay in each half month, until after the election, to swell the fund for committee feasting and electioneering. We understand that last Saturday was the half-monthly pay day in the Navy Yard, and as each laborer received his wages he was informed that he must contribute the pay of one day to the "good cause." Many a workman heaved a sigh at this deprivation of his hard earned wages, because his wife or little ones would be thereby deprived of a pair of shoes, or some other necessary article to enable them to appear in church on Sunday. Still, as the request to contribute came to them in the shape of a mandate, they were forced to comply, and take the risk of losing their employment. Hard, indeed, is the fate of the infirm and poor; but much more severe is it, when they are deprived of the fruits of their industry, by scheming politicians, who assume to be their masters. How many workmen there are in the Navy Yard at the present, we are unable to say, but taking the number to be three hundred with various wages, averaging probably \$1 50 per day, the amount that will be raised by giving the proceeds of two days' labor in a month, until the Presidential election, will be \$3,150 00—a very heavy sum for laborers to give. We are informed, that this is the first time in the history of politics, that the laborers in the Navy Yard have been compelled to rob their families to supply the wants of politicians. To what great straits must the false Democracy be driven, when the leaders enter the habitations of the poor, and snatch the crust of bread from the hands of half-famished children. We have read of horrible extortions by Turkish Pashas, but they generally force money only from the rich and well-to-do. The poor they leave to their sufferings and wretchedness. Mr. Buchanan has discovered a new process of torture, and his friends apply it to the laborer. Cannot a public meeting of laborers be called to remedy the evil?

Desperate means to carry Pennsylvania.—From the Philadelphia Daily Times, a neutral paper, with Black Republican affiliations, we take the subjoined paragraphs. Comment is unnecessary:

We call the attention of our readers to the subjoined Address of American members of Congress. We have been prevented by a press of matter from giving it an earlier insertion.

To the People of the United States:
FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are circumstances which call for the appeal we make to your most earnest attention. The time appears to us starting and critical. There are aspects in the pending contest for the Presidency, which are very unusual and very important. We cannot, therefore, forbear freely to communicate some of our apprehensions, before we separate here, and to call upon you at once to look full in the face any dangers which may depend upon the greatest popular government in earth.

Two of the political parties in the country have pitched a Presidential battle upon sectional issues, and of so fearful a character as to stir the deepest passions of the American people. Though in seeming conflict, it cannot be disguised, that those parties have in such sort co-operated as to press upon the country one exciting issue after another, until, by dint of continued exaggeration, they have nearly succeeded in arraying in hostile columns, one-half of the States of the Union against the other. They appear mutually to have employed all the energies of party power to engender sectional distrust, prejudice, and criminality, and now, for the first time in the history of the government, we find a truly formidable party, fully organized, and using every effort in their power to combine the non-slaveholding against the slaveholding States of the Union, in a struggle for the Executive power of the Confederacy. In that organization are included men who are supposed to be conservative and national, but who are believed to be led, by excitement or misconception, into movements which, in their cooler moments, they cannot but recoil from, as they would from pestilence.

Its management has been essentially controlled by leaders who, under all circumstances, have steadily kept up an active, unceasing, and implacable warfare upon the institutions of the slaveholding States. Should such a party unfortunately succeed, in the present distracted state of the public mind, in electing a sectional President, supported alone by the votes of the non-slaveholding States, we have too much reason to apprehend that there might instantly spring into existence, a movement of resistance, the consequences of which no human wisdom can foresee, and no lover of his country or friend of popular government anywhere could fail, in all coming time, sadly to deplore.

We do not believe they can succeed, but we may be really "treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable, at any moment, to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."

But the Republican party is not alone responsible for their appalling issues. It is its success the only danger to the stability of the Government in its present form. The Democratic party has eagerly and rashly seized upon these momentous issues, and wielded them as the thunderbolts of party warfare. They have striven to madden the South, and to concentrate Southern votes upon their candidates, as the Abolitionists have striven to madden the North and to concentrate Northern votes upon their candidates.

When their extreme measures are resisted, they turn National men, in the South, as "secessionists," or worse than secessionists, as the Abolitionists taunt national men in the North as "dough-faces" or worse than dough faces.

They have apparently struggled to bring about the formation of geographical parties, such as the Father of his Country so emphatically warned us against, based upon questions immediately tending to split the Union asunder; and they have seemingly done this for the petty purpose of securing a temporary triumph.

The Union, in form at least, we think, would survive the success of such a party. The triumph of such a party would probably keep the furnace of sectional passion red hot, and ultimately, it may be at no distant day, its rash errors would engender a storm of sectional conflict, beneath which the government would sink into ruins. We think they, too, will fail.

But we believe the time has come when the common safety requires that the raging sectional heats of those parties should be cooled. The time has come when national, conservative men, respecting the Constitution, true to their principles, and indignantly frowning upon the first steps of disunion, should stand shoulder to shoulder, and unite in placing at the head of the government a Chief Magistrate in whose capacity, honesty and patriotism all could confide. The National American party have now presented such a man—one who has been tried and found faithful to every trust—who, being suddenly called upon to take the helm of government, at a time when the Heavens were lurid with the angry tempest of 1849-50, so successfully rode out that storm, so faithfully and gallantly secured the safety of the great republic, and who, in an admiring people the most heartfelt plaudits, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant!"

We point you to another fearful career on the body politic—the humiliating struggle now going on between the Democratic and Republican parties for the foreign vote, and to the tremulous apprehensions expressed for the fate of the one or the other of those parties, as the uncertain movements of the Germans or Irish oscillate between them. We warn you that the fate of this great republic may soon be equally dependent upon the unstable movements of those mighty masses, fresh from the monarchies of Europe. Large portions of our Union are already overflowing with a foreign population—a population such as has shown itself utterly incapable of sustaining popular governments in the Old World. So immense is now the influx that we can scarcely be regarded as the same, or the descendants of the same people we were twenty years ago. Where, and in what is this to end? MILLARD FILLMORE alone, of the candidates for the Presidency, has refused to court this gigantic and growing element of power. While he has no hostility to foreigners, he frankly warns his countrymen that it is safer for American born citizens to rule the destinies of America. Having witnessed this deplorable condition in their own fatherlands, he would

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms:—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after publishing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

A negro boy belonging to Mr. Peter Troutman of Bourbon county shot Mr. Clement Esis in the water-melon patch, on the 19th ult., who died almost instantly. The boy was tried before an Examining Court, and held to bail in the sum of \$800.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN MASON.—The American party held an immense mass meeting at Dover in Mason county on the 20th ult. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 persons were present. The vast crowd was addressed by Ex-Governor Letcher, Hon. Leander M. Cox, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., and others. The very finest spirit prevailed, and the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

At night Roger W. Hanson addressed the people at the Court House in Maysville in one of his happiest speeches which produced an admirable effect.

New York.—The Black Republicans held their State Convention, at Syracuse, on the 17th ult. They nominated a State ticket, and an Electoral ticket. John A. Kins is their candidate for Governor. He owns a plantation in Georgia, well stocked with negroes! The New York Herald, and papers and politicians of that ilk, repudiate the nomination.

The "North Americans," of New York, who seceded from the Philadelphia American convention of February last, on account of the platform, and afterwards met in New York and nominated FREMONT and JOHNSTON, also met in Syracuse on the 17th. A few of the delegates undertook to sell the party to the Black Republicans. A majority repudiated the movement, and withdrew. The balance then transferred themselves body and soul to the Black Republicans. The majority convened, and issued an address urging the North American Councils to convene, and appoint delegates to meet at Rochester, on the 23d, to determine what course the North Americans, as a party should pursue.

The American Party—known in New York as the National Americans—were assembled in convention, at Rochester, on the 23d ultimo. Over one thousand delegates were in attendance. ERASTUS BROOKS was nominated for Governor by acclamation. LYMAN ODELL was nominated for Canal Commissioner; J. H. PRESCOTT, for Prison Inspector; and ALEX. MANN, for Clerk of Appeals.

An Electoral ticket was nominated, headed by DANIEL ULLMAN and J. C. DANN, as Electors at large.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; and there was no doubt felt by any one, as to the triumphant success of the whole ticket by an unprecedented vote.

The "North Americans" also assembled in Convention by delegates, on the same day. Their councils were largely represented. After a full interchange of views, it was resolved to adjourn without making nominations. An address was adopted, urging the "North Americans" of New York to unite with the National Americans, in the support of the State and Electoral tickets. After this, the delegates went in a body to the hall where the National American convention was assembled, and, as a vote requesting them to come back into the true American Party, having been passed, amidst the most vociferous cheers and greetings, they took their seats as part and parcel of the body. The vote which this union brings to the American Party is conceded to be not less than 30,000 to 40,000! The following despatch from New York will show the importance of the additional strength:

"The union of the two divisions of the American party, and the nomination of a Fillmore State ticket, has caused great enthusiasm throughout the State, as evidenced by the receipt of telegraphic dispatches; and it is now freely conceded, even by the opponents of the party, that the Presidential and State ticket (Fillmore for President and Erastus Brooks for Governor) will be carried by a handsome majority. Indeed, bets are making here by prominent politicians that the American majority over all other parties in the State will reach 20,000. The reason of the good feeling among the party is more apparent, when it is considered that such a union of the discordant factions has all along been regarded impossible."

From Nicaragua.—The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 27th, bringing advices from Nicaragua to the 30th August. Walker remained quiet. Leon was being abandoned to the invading army, which numbered 1500 troops. Dr. Livingston was released and sent to San Salvador. The people of Somoto had risen against Leon. A faction assassinated several prominent partisans, including Joaquin Camero and Augustin Hernandez. Walker had issued several decrees—some modifying the transit grant to Morgan, and another declaring the property of the accessory Transit Company forfeited to the State.

A rumor had reached Aspinwall of a revolt among Walker's troops, forty of whom refused to do duty. Walker gave them 24 hours to reconsider, at the end of which, still refusing, they were led out and shot.

Pierre Soule had purchased a rancho at Nicaragua for \$50,000. He was to return to the States by the next steamer.

Col. Schlesinger had published a letter to the army denouncing Walker as a traitor, accusing him of dishonesty and offering protection to all Walker's troops, who will join him. Schlesinger was at Matagalpa, in the interior.

By a decree dated the 26th August, Walker, in consideration of \$400,000, transfers all the property and rights of the accessory Transit Company to Charles Morgan and Cornelius Garrison.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

HANNIBAL, MO., Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR SIR:—I drop you a line from this place to let you know how politics are getting along in this section of the country. There is a great deal of excitement in this town and county, and the American party elected all their men by 700 majority, and elected their Congressmen by 800 majority. I learn from some very intelligent gentlemen, that there is a still undercurrent in favor of Mr. Fillmore, that encourages them that he will carry the State in November; and if the Baltimore convention endorse Fillmore, they think there is not the least doubt about his carrying the State. This prospect before them, together with the defection in the foreign vote in favor of Fremont, is to them very great encouragement, to say nothing about the vote from the division of the Sag-Night party in the State. There has been more papers in the State changing in favor of Fillmore, than in any western State of which I have any knowledge.

I find more Fillmore men on the railroads through Indiana and Illinois, than Buchanan and Fremont men put together, and of some fifty passengers on the Rochester steamer, thirty eight were for Fillmore. A gentleman who has been constantly on the railroads from Jeffersonville to Chicago and St. Louis, told me he had seen the vote taken from three to eight times per day, and Fillmore was always received with a majority over the other candidates; yet he will vote for Buck, but candidly acknowledged he stood no chance for an election, and I have met with some dozen or more in the same fix.

Cheer the boys up, and I am satisfied they will come out right side up. Tell them not to get alarmed, for if they work there is no danger. Yours, in haste, A KENTUCKIAN.

[The following letter should have reached us in time for our issue of last week. But it only came to hand on the 26th ult.]

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, September 15, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

MR. MIDDLETON:—The great political events of the past week were the Maine election, the Democratic torch-light procession, and the Fillmore procession and meeting in Union Square; each of which, in their way, produced the most intense excitement. The "Woolly Horse" party were wild in their enthusiasm over their victory in Maine; while Democrats were looking dejectedly over it. The Americans bore the news with calmness, as they had not expected anything from that quarter. The Democratic procession, as I stated previously, was large and enthusiastic; and, but for a slight mistake, made by their great leader, Captain RYNDERS, everything would have gone off beautifully. It seems, the Captain had invested several hundred dollars in splendid transparencies, to celebrate the "glorious Democratic victory in the gallant State of Maine"; but, unfortunately, the news was bad;—the State had "shot madly from her sphere," and gone body, soul and pants, for the great explosion. Then came hurry and confusion, and other transparencies to be substituted; but, after all, it was a good procession.

Friday night, however, it was completely crushed out, by the great moving of the Fillmore men. The procession and meeting in Union Square was the largest and by far the most substantial looking that I ever witnessed, not even excepting the "Hard Cider War." The meeting and procession was variously estimated at from forty thousand to sixty thousand; and I do not think it would come under the latter. The speeches were all good, and were received with rounds of applause, and during the whole time consumed, in marching and speaking, but one feeling seemed to be moving this vast sea of patriots, and that was, the determination to elect MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency. The most enthusiastic Americans that I met during the evening, could but acknowledge their surprise at this overpowering exhibition of their leader's strength. The two opposing parties seemed still more astonished and overwhelmed by it, as they have been laboring for weeks past to convince themselves, and the rest of mankind, that the Fillmore party were "a mere bubble." But, let them look, and the whole city seemed on moving mass of intensified Fillmore men.

Mr. COPWAY, Hon. Mr. GUEST, and many others with whom I have conversed, say that New York may be set down as certain for FILLMORE. I am now thoroughly convinced, that such will be the case; and I found my opinion upon the most reliable information, obtained from persons who have every means of knowing.

Great interest is felt here about Kentucky; as to how she will vote, &c.; and I find that many persons have taken up very erroneous impressions, by reading nothing but the party papers. Wherever the subject has come up in my presence, either in private conversation, or in political meetings, I have invariably pledged her for FILLMORE, and as true to her ancient faith. The other evening I was present at a ward meeting, when I again pledged my gallant State, and remarked that in this election Kentucky wanted to cast her vote with the great State of New York, and I hoped, when I went home, that I could tell my friends, that such would be the case. A hundred voices shouted, "Tell Kentucky that New York is with her, for FILLMORE and the Union." And, while on this subject, I would here prophesy, that other "free" States, that are now considered as certain for FREMONT, will, in November, come to the rescue, and cast their votes for the candidate of the whole thirty-one States, MILLARD FILLMORE. The same result may be confidently looked for in several southern States, that are set down as gone for Mr. BUCHANAN.

These are not wild calculations; but are based upon all I have seen and heard from intelligent men from all parts of the country, and upon two powerful papers, that are at work to bring about this result. The Americans and Union men, of all parties, vote for the same ticket. The strong American feeling of the country is an element that will never die; while the veneration of the Union of States must live as long as the memory of WASHINGTON is cherished by this great and growing people. The more quiet and conservative party of the people are becoming profoundly patriotic, and upon two powerful papers, that are at work to bring about this result. The Americans and Union men, of all parties, vote for the same ticket. The strong American feeling of the country is an element that will never die; while the veneration of the Union of States must live as long as the memory of WASHINGTON is cherished by this great and growing people. The more quiet and conservative party of the people are becoming profoundly patriotic, and upon two powerful papers, that are at work to bring about this result.

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and Mr. BUCHANAN's State are to be the great battle grounds, in the coming contest, and I hope you will, with your usual ardor and effectiveness, cheer the Americans on to victory. Let the battle cry be: *we must and shall win, and elect FILLMORE, and preserve the Union!*

This Hotel is a miniature world, and is a place where beauty and fashion, "doth love to congregate." The parlors which front on Broadway, and occupy nearly the whole square, are nightly filled with fair women and gallant men, all dressed in tip top style, presenting a scene of extravagance most wonderful! The house has rejoiced in several distinguished strangers during my stay: Lord HOLLAND, Victoria's great medicine man, and Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the Prince Banker of London, have been here this week. I was not presented; but I looked at both, and was very much pleased. I dined in the same room with them yesterday, and I thought I ate my roast beef, &c., and drank my wine very quietly, though I might have been mistaken. Lord Holland is the husband of the clever daughter of the late SIDNEY SMITH. Mr. PEABODY seems a very mild mannered man, and I should think, quite an accomplished gentleman. He was serenaded a few nights since, and having a room in the same part of the building, I came in for a large share of the enjoyment, though "not down in the bills."

The stocks of rich fancy Goods have greatly improved in the last week, and may now be regarded as having culminated in style and price. I was yesterday, upon invitation, with other friends, present at the grand opening of a large retail house on Broadway, and had the pleasure of seeing some of the richest and most expensive Goods ever imported to the city, consisting of magnificent Silks, Laces and Embroideries, that were matchless in style and fabulous in prices. This seems to be a season that will be noted for its extravagance in dress. The rage for profuse trimming has come back, with more than its former force. The trimmings are unusually handsome and effective, with many entirely new styles, and some ones revived, green, purple, blue, and black, being the favorite colors of the season for dresses.

I will write you again from Baltimore, and give the particulars of the Convention. Yours, S. BALTIMORE, Sept 18, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:—

MR. MIDDLETON: I arrived in the Monumental City yesterday, and amid the greatest enthusiasm possible to conceive of, snatch a moment from the joys beyond the reach of fate, to write you a line about the great Whig Meeting. The patriots from twenty-nine States of this Confederacy are here, and in Council have spoken; and MILLARD FILLMORE's name is inscribed upon their banners; and as the word is being passed along the lines from North to South the National pulse seems to beat more freely. Confidence will be restored, and the glorious "Old Liners," will wheel rapidly into the ranks, and, as in their palmy day, come to the rescue, and restore their great Chief's name to all its former power. The City is full, and the oldest inhabitant "on this bank and shoal of time" does not remember to have seen such a meeting in this City of Monuments; and certainly no City ever had the happiness of seeing a greater, or a more patriotic one.

My feeling of veneration for the old Whig party, has been one of the great passions of my life, and I thought, in the stirring times through which the party has passed, in its hard fought battles with the Democratic party, that all the recesses of thought and admiration had been sounded; but when I reached here, and mingled with and heard the speeches of those noble patriots, HUNT, GRANGER, RIVES, BATES, &c., I found there were heights and depths of feeling hitherto unknown and unfelt. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin"; and this assembly of patriots seemed to have experienced that touch, and spoke to each other in "words that grow" with light and wisdom—knowing no North, no South; but regarding all as one common brotherhood, bound together by ties that were indissoluble. Such sentiments as these moved this national assembly of the "Old Guard"; and could every old line Whig, and every lover of his country, of whatsoever creed, have heard them, all would have gone home as those who were here—profoundly impressed with the great importance of preferring their country to all parties, and all sects, and to the cause of patriots came up to their work like those men who signed the Declaration of Independence. The same sentiment seemed to have brought them together. They came to meet their brothers from all sections of this commonwealth, and to renew their covenant for the salvation and perpetuity of the Union of the States, bequeathed to them by WASHINGTON, the father of this great Confederation.

I could but hope while I listened to them, that as long as we had such men upon the waters of the Republic could be thrown away. It has become too much the fashion to prate flippantly about disunion, as if it were a very small affair. Politicians on an hour old, make this solemn subject their stock in trade; and, strange to say, such men find greedy listeners. The time has come, when such sentiments should be rebuked, and politics brought back to first principles. Judge BATES' speeches, and especially his closing one, were the finest I ever heard, under similar circumstances; and produced the profoundest impression that I ever witnessed on an audience; and when the country reads his closing effort, as I hope it will, it must lay it down with better men.

In a hurried letter like this, it would be useless to attempt any description of the meeting, procession, speaking, &c., as the papers will furnish the details far more satisfactorily. But I thought you would not consider it amiss to receive a line from an eye-witness of this grand ovation—knowing, as I do, that you are devoting all your energies of body and mind to the great work, and are doing battle with an effectiveness scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed by any American paper north or south. When Napoleon, the Grand, left the chamber of deputies to go and fight his last fatal battle, he advised them not to be wasting time in debating the forms of constitution, when the enemy was at their gates. May not this be our last fatal battle! and should we too be wasting our duty as Americans, as patriots, and lovers of our country, in a different line. The time for debate is over. The enemy is at our gates; and we must face the music. The old line Whigs in National Council have spoken to their brother patriots all over the nation.—Can their wisdom and patriotism be doubted? Patriots, come to the rescue, and settle this unhappy difficulty between the North and South, by placing MILLARD FILLMORE in the Presidential chair.

Yours, very respectfully, S.

During the past week, we have been very much indolent,—confined part of the time to our bed. Any short-comings, our friends will therefore be kind enough to overlook.

Col. J. M. Turner and Mr. Thomas Woolen, of Baltimore, were stabbed, and it is believed mortally wounded, on the night of the 21st, by two Italians who were discovered in Col. Turner's meat house. Col. T. called them out, and on inquiring what they were doing there, he and his friend each received two or three stabs, as the only reply.

MARVELOUS CURE. We have always been slow to believe the wonderful cures which one medicine after another pretends to have made,—but slow as we are we will own up when we are fairly convinced. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the cases of Mrs. Beach and Mr. Farwell, will not think us lightly turned, when we confess our belief that Ayer's Cathartic Pills have virtues for purifying the blood which excel anything within the range of our acquaintance hitherto. For those who are not cognizant of the facts, we will say: she had been afflicted for over eight years with scrofula which only grew worse, in spite of all the remedies she could employ, until she took Ayer's Pills. Under their influence one after another of her sores have healed, until she is apparently as free from the complaint as ourselves. He has had liver complaint with pain in his side that disabled him from work for a long time; all other medicines failed to afford him any permanent relief, but a few doses of Ayer's Pills cured him and he is now steadily at his old post of conductor on the cars.—*Mid-dletown Daily Courier.*

Whig National Convention.

FIRST DAY.—The National Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore, Maryland, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The following appear to have been the delegates present from Kentucky: H. T. Duncan, John S. McFarland, J. M. Wing, D. C. Humphreys, W. A. Dickinson, R. Apperson, Judge S. S. Nicholas, Nathaniel Wolfe, John B. Temple, Alexander Trotter, A. Throckmorton, John Throckmorton, William Schley, Esq., of Maryland, arose and said he had been requested by the Maryland delegation to call the Convention to order, and nominate ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, as temporary chairman. The question being taken, it was decided unanimously in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt was then escorted to the stand, and, when quiet had been restored, addressed the Convention, at length.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of New York, then read the most interesting portions of the Farewell Address of George Washington. Mr. Thomas Schley, Esq., of Maryland, arose and said he had been requested by the Maryland delegation to call the Convention to order, and nominate ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, as temporary chairman. The question being taken, it was decided unanimously in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt was then escorted to the stand, and, when quiet had been restored, addressed the Convention, at length.

The committee, having retired to perform the duties assigned them, after a brief interval returned and submitted the following report:

For President—Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

For Vice Presidents—Joseph Paxton, of Pennsylvania; Luther V. Bell, of Massachusetts; Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware; Charles P. Kewels, of Connecticut; James Hamilton, of New York; Gov. Charles Stratton, of New Jersey; Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland; Wyndham Robertson, of Virginia; Gov. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Elbert A. Holt, of Alabama; A. M. Foute, of Mississippi; Dr. G. W. Campbell, of Louisiana; Gov. Allen Trimble, of Ohio; Henry T. Duncan, of Kentucky; John Shanklin, of Indiana; Walter Coleman, of Tennessee; James H. Mathey, of Illinois; Gov. Wm. C. Lane, of Missouri; John Finney, of Florida; E. A. Holbrook, of Ark.; G. T. Dottie, of Geo. For Secretary—Laz Anderson, of Ohio; James M. Townsend, of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas Jones, of New Jersey; W. Machette, of Pa.; S. H. Kennedy, of Louisiana; James H. Charles, of Mo., Col. Huntington, of New York.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, when Mr. Bates, amid much enthusiasm, was conducted to the chair by a committee appointed for that purpose, and upon assuming the duties of his position, addressed the Convention.

The following committee, consisting of one Senator from each State, was then appointed to draft resolutions and an address to the people of the United States:

Robert Y. Conrad, of Virginia; David A. Brown, Illinois; W. A. Strong, Mississippi; George Lunt, Massachusetts; J. P. Sanderford, Florida; J. H. Graham, Arkansas; H. H. Armstrong, Alabama; Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; George W. Mordecai, N. Carolina; James W. Jones, Georgia; Judge Randolph, New Jersey; John C. Clark, Delaware; John S. Saffares, Tennessee; Edward Buedell, Missouri; David Paul Brown, Pennsylvania; Wm. Schley, Maryland; James M. Townsend, Connecticut; S. S. Nicholas, Kentucky; Geo. W. Helme, Louisiana.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock, to await the report of the committee just appointed.

EVENING SESSION.—The President said that, whilst waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, he did not know any thing more in order in a Whig meeting than some old-fashioned Whig speech-making. This remark being received with much laughter and applause, cries were made for Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, who arose and addressed the Convention in a very able manner.

After Mr. Graham sat down, Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, Hon. Alexander Rives, and Mr. Janney, of Virginia, and George Lunt, Esq., of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention at length.

Mr. R. Y. CONRAD, of Virginia, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, remarking that they had been unanimously adopted by the Committee. They were read to the Convention, and each resolution was received with applause; but when the name of Bates was announced as their choice for Presidency, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States, now assembled in convention, declare their reverence for the Constitution and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They have consulted my political father, him for whom I cast my first vote in 1840—Gov. Morehead. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if I had consulted others, the same result would have been attained.

tinuity trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present national administration.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by the conjunction in political unity of wide spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and productions, but in social and domestic institutions—and that any cause which shall permanently array those sections in political hostility, and organize parties founded only on geographical distinctions, inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the father of this country, in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitations which is convulsing the nation to its centre, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve our Constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the Party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness, for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm, pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened Government; for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the Presidential canvass: the one claiming only to represent the Northern States of the Union; the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for evils so appalling, is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs, we are not called on to discuss any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government; it is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential chair will furnish the best, if not the only, means of restoring peace to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Andrew J. DONALDSON, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice President, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country—their prompt rally in support of our highest National interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the National importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; and that a National Whig Committee of one from each of the States be now appointed by the President to call any future convention, and generally promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and respectfully submitted by this convention to the people of the United States.

The resolutions were received with much enthusiasm, the endorsement of Mr. FILLMORE and his acceptance as the candidate of the Whigs of the Union being responded to by prolonged cheering.

Mr. MACHETTE, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table and printed. He thought that inasmuch as the convention had assembled as a delegation of Whigs, they had nothing to do with Mr. Donaldson, or with the ratification of the candidate for the Vice Presidency of any other party.

The question being taken on laying the resolutions on the table, only two voices were heard in the affirmative, while the whole voice of the Convention shouted an emphatic "No!"

Mr. BANKS, of North Carolina, desired that the resolutions should be taken up and considered one by one. He was afraid the Convention might act with too much precipitation. They had assembled for the purpose of ensuring the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and as a means to that end, of taking measures for the preservation of the Whig party throughout the times. And when they returned to the Convention it would be a fitting excuse to say that they had voted upon resolutions without having had an opportunity to read them and know what they contained, and their only guarantee was that they emanated from the minds of Whigs on whom they could rely. He desired that the convention should calmly and dispassionately, and with mature deliberation; and in the spirit of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead!" [Cheers.] He hoped the resolution nominating Mr. Donaldson would be struck out.

A delegate called for the reading of the resolutions, stating that he had not been able to hear them; and they were again read.

Mr. BANKS then again arose and said:—**Mr. President**—The North Carolina delegation instruct me to say that that State shall not cast a firebrand into the deliberations of this assembly. [Great applause.] Sir, upon consultation with the delegation, I have been reminded of a remark which was once made by the immortal Clay, that he possessed in common with most men the attribute of courage, but there was one species of courage that he did not possess, and that was courage to cast himself in the path of the glory and honor and posterity of his country. [Cheers.] I, sir, do not possess that kind of courage which will induce me to cast myself in the way of the honor and prosperity and success that awaits the action of this convention. I have consulted my political father, him for whom I cast my first vote in 1840—Gov. Morehead. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if I had consulted others, the same result would have been attained.

Sir, in conclusion, I have but one word to say. Four years ago, I was sent by the people of North Carolina to cast the vote of that State for Millard Fillmore.—To-day I am the only delegate who was then present from that State. I was not then permitted to cast that vote for Millard Fillmore, and as my honorable and distin-

guished colleague (Gov. Graham), yesterday alluded to the fidelity of the sons of North Carolina, comparing it with the fidelity of woman, I will take this opportunity to relate a little anecdote which occurs to me illustrative of what I conceive to be the fixedness of purpose that should animate not only the members of this Convention, but the great Whig party. A lady, upon a certain occasion, had a little quarrel with her husband, such as sometimes will occur in the best regulated families. He had been a tailor in early life, but had grown rich, and was very unwilling to have any allusion made to his ever having used the scissors, in his humble occupation. Well, he had a quarrel with his wife, and he ducked her in the mill pond, but she would persist in saying "scissors!" So he kept ducking her head under the water, but she continued obstinate, and when she came to the surface of the water she would repeat the offensive designation. So he held her down in the water until it ceased to bubble from her mouth, but no longer being able to speak, she crossed her fingers to imitate the motion of the scissors, and represent the fact that he was a tailor. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, having said so much, and probably being the only foreigner that is a member of this Convention, I will say that I have not been seduced by the intimations that have been held out from any quarter, but remembering the tuition that I acquired in the land of the mountain and the mist, I have stood by the old Whig banner, and I hope to live and die in the Whig cause. [Great applause.] Two long years I have been in the Whig cause, and I have not considered an equal of many of those who have been here; but, thank God, the Whig Convention of the Union has assembled, and when here in a Convention of Whigs from all quarters of the Union—being a man of foreign birth, but the proudest moment of whose life was spent in taking the oath of naturalization—a Scotchman by birth, but an American from choice—thank God that I can stand here and feel that I am regarded as man and a brother. Sir, the patriotic spirits of the land have arisen, and are prepared to go forth to battle in behalf of Whig principles, fighting for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution under which we live. [Applause.]

The motion to strike out the resolution endorsing Mr. Donaldson was accordingly withdrawn.

The question was then put, and the resolutions were passed by a unanimous and prolonged shout of aye, followed by a dead silence when the president called for a negative vote. A scene of excited enthusiasm followed the announcement of the vote. The members of the Convention rose to their feet and joined the audience, who at the time thronged all parts of the hall, in nine hearty spontaneous cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE.

A general scene of congratulation followed, the delegates shaking hands and congratulating each other on the auspicious harmony of their proceedings.

A delegate having expressed the wish of many of the members to hear the opinion of the President of the Convention upon the affairs in Kansas, and a motion to adjourn sine die having been submitted—

Judge BATES said: I am in no condition physically to go to into a debate upon anything. I feel dejected and worn out upon me in having been called upon to preside over this Convention, and I felt, if possible, a deeper emotion of surprise. I have been heretofore much retired from public life, and never expected to have been thus called out. I am asked for my opinion upon the state of affairs in my neighborhood, in Kansas. The present state of things has been brought about by the action of the Democratic administration. Their policy has been to excite and keep alive this agitation. It may not be a thing susceptible of judicial proof, but it is the necessary inference from all the circumstances which surround it. It has been well stated that when Millard Fillmore left the Presidency, he left the country in peace and quiet, and now it is involved in fratricidal strife.

After the accession of President Pierce the laws relating to Territories were written with a change of language and expression. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was never called for by the public voice in any quarter, by any assemblage of the people.

Atchison, of Missouri, was the real author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He went to Douglas and said, "Introduce that bill; you are strong at the North; this will give you the South, and you will be President." Douglas refused. Atchison again saw him and insisted. Douglas asked twenty-four hours, and then acceded. It was a pure electioneering trick, but it has not been successful. The measure raised a perfect storm at the North, and Douglas, like the fox which had lost his tail in a trap, to conceal his loss persuaded the rest of the Democrats to cut off their tails also, and adopt the measure as part of the Democratic platform. Judge Bates went into an elaborate and thorough examination of the subject of the Kansas troubles.

Names are things, my friends;—living, breathing, propagating things. What makes the twenty thousand Germans in St. Louis vote the Democratic ticket? The name of Democracy. The name of Democracy has beaten our party many a time. But the name Democracy now is only a mock to cover hypocrisy and political villainy.

With regard to the existing troubles in Kansas, he said they arose from the aid societies of the North and similar movements from the South, which sent men as emigrants who were not emigrants, but men enlisted and paid on the one side or the other, to get control of the Territory; and had the Government had the courage of a hen-partridge the trouble would never have existed. And there has not been a time when Mr. Secretary Davis, with an order which might have been written on a piece of paper no bigger than my hand, might not have stopped all the difficulties. There has been no force on one side or the other which would have resisted a regiment of United States troops under the command of a simple major.

Judge Bates then went on to make some very happy remarks relative to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. It was a nomination with which every Whig ought continually to be satisfied; for Millard Fillmore was a Whig pure and without reproach. In the very act of accepting the American nomination he pointed with honest pride to his former Whig administration. Could more be expected in a candidate than the Whig party ever found in Millard Fillmore? It would be unreasonable to ask it. And now, gentlemen of the Convention, returning again my thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, I announce to you that this Convention stands adjourned sine die. God bless you! Go home and do all you can for the good cause. Each man can do something. Deserve success by your exertions. It is not in mortals to command success; we may at least deserve it.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 4 P. M., amidst the most enthusiastic cheers for Fillmore and the Union.

VIOLANCE COMMITTEE IN FRANKFORT.—

We have heretofore noticed that various acts of incendiarism had recently been perpetrated in Frankfort, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. A public meeting of the citizens was held, and measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of like outrages, and to ferret out the perpetrators of the previous outrages. A Vigilance Committee was appointed, who are proceeding to discharge their duties promptly and efficiently. The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d ult., says:

"On Sunday morning last handbills were found posted in different parts of the city, naming some dozen free negroes who were required to leave the place before six o'clock on Monday evening. They are persons whose presence here for some time past been considered detrimental to the best interests of the community, and recent events seem to have induced an investigation, of which this notice is the result. We do not know who are the movers in this matter, but have been informed 'the Committee' consists of our best citizens; nor do we know upon what evidence their conclusions are based, but we presume they have not acted without feeling sure that they are right."

All the persons notified left before the hour named, except two, and the Committee started those two on Monday night.

The Committee are also determined to put down the practice of slaves being permitted to hire their own time, or of persons hiring them and permitting the slaves to work for themselves.

The Tobacco Crop and the Frost.—Intelligence has now been received from the principal tobacco regions in this State, and the damage to the plant is very serious. Dispatches and letters have been received from Clarksville, Penn., Warren, Hart, Henderson, and other counties, all in the Southwestern parts of this State, which agree that with the exception of a few localities the plant has been frost-bitten, and the farmers were cutting the plants green that have escaped the frost.



HENRI F. MIDDLETON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

AMERICAN TICKET.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

OF THE FARM OF JAMES W. OFFUTT, near Clay City, Ky., for sale.

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A Pic-Nic.—There will be, on Saturday next, in the woods of Mr. A. T. MATTHEWS, three miles west from Shelbyville, a Pic-Nic. All the Ladies and young gentlemen are invited. All necessary arrangements are making to impart pleasure, comfort and enjoyment to each and all that may attend. We hope there will be a crowd.

A Grand Gathering at Stanford.—By the following our friends will see that the friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON are going to have a grand Mass Meeting at Stanford, on the 23d inst. We advise all our readers to make their preparations to attend this great meeting of the sovereigns. It will be remembered; for we doubt whether there ever was such an assembly in the State as the one at Stanford on the 23d will be:—

STANFORD, Ky., Sept. 19, 1856.
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, Esq.,
Sir:—The friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON, in the counties of Lincoln, Pulaski, Garrard, Rockcastle, Casey, and Boyle, propose holding a MASS MEETING in the town of Stanford, Lincoln county, on the 23rd day of October next, at which time and place, we cordially invite you to be present, and share the festivities of the occasion with us.

In you, we recognize a firm, and steadfast friend of our faith, and one who was the earliest engaged in battling for our principles within our State, and who, we are confident, will be of the last to give up the ship.—Of all such friends we are proud;—and therefore we again say, come!—that we may give you an old fashioned greeting.

Yours, truly,
M. C. PORTMAN,
CAP. CAMPBELL,
J. M. HUFFMAN,
D. VANDEVER,
G. H. McKINNEY,
CHAMPE CARTER,
R. CARSON,
T. W. VARNON.

Committee of Invitation.

THE YELLOW FEVER is still prevailing in the neighborhood of Brooklyn and New York.

THE LATEST NEWS from California represents the political parties as taking steps to thoroughly organize. The three parties have nominated their candidates for Congress.

A LOUISIANIAN, who has travelled all over the North, and most of the South, offers in the Louisiana papers a bet of \$100,000 that FILLMORE will be elected the next President of the United States.

THE STATE FAIR, at Paris, commenced yesterday. Every arrangement has been made to ensure a splendid and successful exhibition.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has, since the action of the Whig National Convention, dropped its neutrality, and thrown its influence into the scale of FILLMORE and the Union. The ablest paper edited in the Union, its influence cannot be felt.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS of Virginia have nominated an electoral ticket. Every man on it, was a Democratic member of the last Legislature! It is from the Democratic party that the Black Republican ranks have been recruited. No wonder, then, that Buchanan fades away before the Fremont forces.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT,—the Whig organ of Maryland, and which, for ability and reliability, has for many years ranked with the National Intelligencer,—has raised the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON at its masthead. This course is consequently upon the action of the Whig National Convention.

SHAMELESSNESS.—The anti-American papers and politicians, in the interests of the Buchanan party,—seeing their utter hopelessness of getting a single northern State, have the shameless impudence to concoct and put in circulation a story that the American party are about entering into an arrangement with Mr. FILLMORE to be withdrawn! What folly and impudence, next! BUCHANAN has no chance, and they know it. But FILLMORE will carry five or six of the northern States, without any peradventure; and his chances are at least equal to FREMONT's in three or four more. Old Buch is in the fight; and gentlemen, you had better give it up. Do not burden your souls with the fabrication of any more falsehoods.

MORE SOUTHERN AID.—The New Orleans Picayune, heretofore a neutral and independent paper, has taken its stand, for the first time, in the ranks of political papers. It has raised the flag of the American party, inscribed with FILLMORE and DONELSON, and THE UNION. The influence of the Picayune is immense. The reason assigned by it for the step, is, that the Black Republican and Buchanan factions have dared to raise sectional banners, and to threaten a dissolution of the glorious political compact framed by the fathers of American Independence.

WHIG CONVENTION.—We give considerable space to the proceedings of the Whig National Convention. From the names given our readers will see, that it was composed of some of the most talented and worthy men of the nation. They were what they represented themselves—genuine Whigs. Not one of them had attached himself to any other party. At the late elections the majority had voted in their respective States for Democratic candidates. Many of them had not taken any part in the elections. But the call of their country was heard, and they obeyed. They have resumed their harness, and where the battle is thickest and the fight the hardest, there will be felt their kicks.

We shall publish several of their speeches, as we can find space to spare.

From Kansas we have nothing of interest, except that Lane has run off from the Territory, and Gov. Geary and his officers are after him. The armies are all disbanded, and quiet seems restored, which Gov. Geary says he will endeavor to maintain.

The Sag-Nicht, semi-Papal and Buchanan anti-American papers appear to be horror struck, because, as it is asserted by one of them, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said at Lexington that he would hardly give the tops of a copper between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. But yet, these same papers have not one word of rebuke to Hon. ELIJAH HISE, who says he prefers FREMONT to FILLMORE! What honest and consistent things these anti-American Buchanan papers are!

Caught.—The anti-American Democracy are circulating secretly a pamphlet issued and sent out by the Buchanan Executive Committee at Washington City, entitled: "Slavery Agitation, who commenced and who can end it.—Buchanan and FILLMORE from the Record." It is a most disreputable tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, as Mr. F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee, recently discovered. He was reading from it to show that Mr. FILLMORE was an Abolitionist, and read over a list of the votes in the House on two or three occasions to show that Mr. FILLMORE had given Abolition votes. A gentleman present, who had the Congressional Globe, referred to the votes and asked Mr. STANTON's permission to read the entire vote, and Mr. S. yielded permission; when, lo, and behold! the unmitigated record showed that Mr. FILLMORE had voted on the same side with Mr. F. P. STANTON, and other Democrats from Tennessee; WM. O. BUTLER, LINN BOYD, and other Democrats from Kentucky; Henry A. Wise, and a host of other Southerners! It is needless to say, that Mr. STANTON acknowledged himself in a fix, and that on those occasions to which he had referred, Mr. FILLMORE could not have given Abolition votes, or else he, Gen. BUTLER, LINN BOYD, and nearly the entire delegation from the South would not have voted just as Mr. FILLMORE did.

We say, search the record; for it is that which, unmitigated, proves the nationality and soundness of MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.—Daniel Peck, Esq., American nominee for the Supreme Bench of Ohio, sets forth the evil of the times, and the remedy, briefly but clearly, in the few words following:—

Now the sections are arrayed against each other: If Buchanan should be elected, the North will be greatly dissatisfied, and if Fremont should be elected, the South would consider itself insulted and in a great measure excluded from any participation in the government of the country; but if FILLMORE should be chosen by the people to be their Chief Magistrate, neither section could claim the victory, and peace and harmony would be restored. This seems to me to be the remedy for the dangers which now encompass us on all sides.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Look Out for Imported Voters.—From what we can learn from various sources, and from our knowledge of the past practices of the Democratic leaders, we have scarcely a doubt that a great many men who have no right to vote in Kentucky have already been brought into the State for the purpose of voting here for Buchanan and Fremont. We have no hope of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., and a few thousand votes more or less in any of these States is a very small matter to them, but if they could get enough voters in Kentucky to deprive FILLMORE of the electoral vote of this State, that would be an achievement which they would esteem well worth the trouble and expense of the necessary transportation. Importation upon a large scale is understood to have already taken place, and much more of it may be expected. But if our friends in every county will be vigilant they can defeat nearly all of the illegal voting which this importation is intended to accomplish. And the best way to be vigilant is on this wise: Note every stranger, or man whose right to vote is questionable, found in any precinct of your county. Ascertain where he comes from. Then run back his history by correspondence with our friends in that place. If he pretends to be a citizen of Kentucky who has been temporarily absent, find out whether he did not leave Kentucky with the design of becoming a permanent citizen of some other State, and whether he has not acted as such. Voting in another State is the best evidence perhaps that he regarded himself as a citizen of that State, and claimed no citizenship here, but it is not the only nor the indispensable evidence. Any evidence that shows that a man left the State with the intention of becoming a citizen of another State, no matter how soon he returned, proves that he is no citizen of this State unless he has become one by living here the same length of time after his return that would be required of a man who had never before lived here, viz.: one year in the same county, or two years in the State at large. If a suspicious stranger appears in a precinct and professes to have come from some other part of Kentucky, trace out his antecedents also, and see if he has not, in fact, come from another State. Arm yourselves with all the evidence you can possibly obtain against every man unauthorized to vote whom you suspect of the design of polling an illegal vote; and then when the election day comes, you will be prepared to challenge with effect. Hundreds of illegal votes are cast against us every year, and we are not ready with the evidence to show that they are illegal. Such negligence will be fatal this year, for there will be a tremendous effort to overwhelm the American voters of Kentucky by imported voters from other States. Be warned in time and take your measures accordingly. The persons imported may be generally looked for in strong Democratic precincts, where our opponents have all the officers of the election, but there are few officers who will dare to receive a vote clearly shown to be illegal. The main thing is to be ready with the evidence, and to present it clearly, respectfully and firmly; and in some cases it does not succeed in keeping out the illegal vote, it will be on hand to throw it out upon an investigation afterwards.

BRANCH BANK OF ASHLAND.
The call of Fifteen Dollars per share, due on the 3d of October, proximo, being the last call this year, and making the aggregate required for the commencement of business, must be promptly paid, and all outstanding calls in silver or gold.

JAS. L. O'NEILL, Cashier.

Sept. 24, 1856.

The First Annual Fair

OF THE NELSON COUNTY

Agricultural and Mechanical Association

Will be held on the Fair Grounds, near Bardonia, Ky., commencing Tuesday, October 21, 1856, and to continue four days.

The grounds being handsomely enclosed, and the amphitheatre completed, there will be ample room and accommodation for all who may see proper to attend.

The Greatest Remedy of the Age.—Hurley's Sarsaparilla is winning global opinion everywhere, and considered by competent judges the best preparation that has ever been presented to the public. It is the only reliable and unfailing cure in Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Cutaneous diseases, Syphilis taint, or any complaint arising from an impure or contaminated condition of the blood. Try it, and you will thank us for the advice.—St. Louis Herald.

Try a few bottles. Ellingwood & Co. have a supply.

Sept. 24, 1856.

Public Speaking.—L. A. WHITELY, American

Elect for the Seventh Congressional District, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Midway, Jefferson county, Thursday, Oct. 2.

At the Barrens, in Wm. Galt's woods, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Pleasureville, Henry county, Monday, Oct. 5.

Vienna, in the woods, near Louisville, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Dremont, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

We hope our friends will give publicity to these appointments, and wherever it is possible prepare mass meetings and barbecues to be held at the times and places above mentioned.

Appointment of Preachers

For 1856—1857, by the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We are indebted to Rev. W. C. DANDY for the following appointments of preachers for the ensuing year, made by the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session in Winchester.

Lexington District.—J. C. BAUC, P. E.

Frankfort.—J. C. Harrison.

Richmond.—J. W. Axtell.

Winchester.—J. W. Axtell.

Paris and North Middletown.—J. R. Eads.

St. George.—J. R. Eads.

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The steamer Niagara was destroyed by fire, on Lake Michigan, last week; not less than sixty-six lives were lost.

MARRIED.

In Allen county, on the 24th ult., Miss A. H. PULLEY, of Allen county, and Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, of Shelby county.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. W. Y. Monroe, Miss MARIAH DAVIDSON, of Jefferson county, Indiana, to Mr. HENRY H. HANCOCK, of Shelby county. Frankfort papers please copy.

DIED.

In Jefferson county, on Thursday, September 13, LEONORA, infant daughter of John and Sarah Griffin, of Washington county, Mississippi, aged 1 year and 9 days.

On the 27th ultimo, at his residence in this place, Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, aged about 88 years. The deceased was one of the oldest citizens of this county, and one of its earliest settlers. We presume some one possessed of the necessary facts will prepare a suitable obituary.

New Advertisements.

Plant here your DIME—Read there your DOLLARS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons holding notes or accounts against me are requested to forward them immediately to John R. Hall, town constable, Liberty Missouri, for immediate payment.

JOHN R. HALL.

SMITH, RUSSELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Star and Tallow Candles and Soap.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FACTORY east end of Main Street, near the bridge on the Shelbyville road. Office on 3d Street, between Main and Market Streets.

Our highest prices in cash paid for tallow, tallow and grease, delivered at our factory.

October 1, 1856.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856, I will sell the highest bidder, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, p. m., MY HOUSE and Three-Fourths of an Acre of Land attached, in the town of New Castle, Ky. The house is in the form of an ell, of framed building, is conveniently and tastefully arranged, and consists of six rooms, three bedrooms, a parlor, a kitchen, a dining room, a stable and well.

There is also on the ground a good kitchen, smoke-house, stable and well.

Any person wishing to purchase this property in our village will be pleased with mine as it is newly new, and situated in the most pleasant and retired part of the town.

At the same time, I will sell my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of almost every article common to those who live in towns.

We can assure our friends of promptness in all branches of our business. We offer a large and complete stock of Goods at Louisville prices. We ask the citizens of Shelby to call and price goods previous to purchasing in other markets.

